DAU meeting to reject Smith deal

TRIPULI Feb. 21 (R). — A meeting of African foreign ministers here will reject current Rhodesian settlement talks in Salisbury but would like Britain to bring together internally-based nationalists and guerrilla leaders, conference sources said today. They said the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Council of Ministers meeting here will almost certainly approve without amendment or debate a fough motion totally relacting the Salisbury of the Salisbury approver. ment or debate a tough motion totally rejecting the Salisbury talks. In Rhodesia a wide gap opened yesterday between black nationalists and Premier Ian Smith over the division of power in an administration designed to lead Rhodesians to black rule, sources close to the Salisbury settlement conference reported.

JORDAN M An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

Ethiopia assures Carter on Somalia

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (R). — President Carter "has received personal assurances from Lieut-Gen. Mengistu Halle Mariam, Head of the Ethiopian government, that Ethiopia does not intend to cross the Somalian frontier," the White House said today. The assurance came as a result of President Carter's dispatch of a special emissary, Mr. David Aaron, to Addis Ababa last week. The assurance was conveyed by Mr. Aaron along with an Ethiopian pledge "not to interfere in the internal affairs in any of Ethiopia's neighbours." The White House said the Ethiopian government also told Mr. Aaron that it would agree to receive a new U.S. ambassador in the near future as a means of providing better communication between the two countries.

Price : Jordan 50 fffs ; Syria 50 plastres ; Lebanon 75 plastres ; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Volume 3, Number 684

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1978 — RABIE AWAL 14, 1398

Final touches put on Swiss deal with RSS

Lively debate on uranium extraction, education marks 4th day of conference

AMMAN, Feb. 21 — Today's half-day session at the science and technology policy conference was brought to an end with the discussion on the feasibility of the conference was brought to an end with the discussion on the feasibility of the conference was brought from Jordstracting uranium from Jord-" 'he an's phosphate deposits. Guest participants then set out on a

the in the last of four papers his morning Prof. Friedrich morning Prof. Friedrich management in the last of four papers his morning Prof. Friedrich management in the morning Prof. Friedrich management in the morning Prof. Friedrich management in the morning in the morning papers in the morning in the morning papers in the morning in the morning papers in the morning pape nineral resources ... nineral resources where the chances where th lition to current work on phosphates he suggested in particuar further research on hydrocarbons, uranium, copper ore, bituminous rocks and glass sa-

Head of the Middle Section it the U.S. National Science Soundaton, Dr. Gilbert Devey, tarlier appealed to the confeence for cooperation in an international "bio-saline" research nt had been fostered in his co-

Using the desert

He told the Jordan Times that scientists ought to look at desert and unrelenting heat more positively than they have in the past. He mentioned experiments in the States which had shown that barley could be planted in sand and watered from the sea. More ambitionsly, there has always been the scientist's dream that hy-drogen could be extracted from sea water, thus providing a massive new source of energy

for the world. He warned that basic science must not be neglected in deve-

loping countries.
Prof. Ming Che Chang, President of the National Tsing Hua University, had earlier revealed that Taiwan spends up to 15 per cent of its total re-search effort on basic science. Prof. Chang was giving a personal account of the way in

which technological developme-

untry. He suggested, for instance, that in some industries Taiwan was compelled to do its own research and development (R and D) because crucial technological information was witheld by foreign commercial competitors. In other sectors this was not the case and technology could simply be copied.

A paper read by Dr. William Sangster, Dean of the Georgia Institute of Technology, in effect accused Americans of opting for "technological illiteracy" and warned Jor-dan to resist this in its educational policy.

What brain drain "problem"?

This paper set off a good deal of debate in which the favourite topic of brain drain fea-tured prominently. Minister of Education Abdul Salam Majali however told the Jordan Times after the session that there is "no real problem about the (Continued on page 2)



Joyful embraces are exchanged among the 41 surviving Egyptian commandos was arrived in the middle of the night at Cairo airport from their mission in Cyprus. (AP wirephoto)

Atherton quietly picks up mediation effort with talks in Israel

Assad: USSR essential for M.E. peace

DAMASCUS, Feb. 21 (R). -The Elyrian President Hafez Assad aid in Moscow tonight that a ust and lasting peace in the ed according to United Nafrom resolutions and with the Trective participation of the

Talks on joint Arab arms industry begin

new round of ministerial talks here today on setting up a joint of rms industry in Egypt. Defence ministers of Saudi Arabia, the

ne one-day meeting of the Arab Industries Organisation (AIO).

gyptian War Minister Gen. Mohemmad Abdul Ghani Gammasi

and not participate and was represented by Dr. Astron Marwan, we be Egyptian Chairman of the Cairo-based organisation. No reason

as given here or in Cairo for Gen. Gammas's absence but he

ras presumably occupied with the aftermath of the Egyptian summande raid at Lamaca adopt on Sunday. Opening the meeting, the Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE armed forces, helich Khalifa Ibn Zaid Al Nabayan, said industrialisation had

mesh the arms monopoly" of the big powers.

geome "a vital necessity for Arabs to increase their power and

Libya promises \$200,000 to West Bank town

EL AVIV, Feb. 21 (R).— The mayor of Qalqilia, in the occupied "Vest Bank, said today Libya had promised \$200,000 for development projects in the town. Haj Amb Nasser told residents upon its return from Amman yesterday that the funds are being offered by the town of Tobruk, which is a twin city of Qalqilla. A spokesman said the money had already been transferred to the Arabank in Amman and was swaiting permission of Israeli anthorities efforce being transferred. Israeli military authorities have so far any sums promised West Bank towns from

ot allowed transfer of any sums promised West Bank towns from libys or Pakestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) sources. They wild that most of the funds promised West Bank towns, ostensibly non governmental and private sources in Arab countries, especially those belonging to the rejection front, originated from the

stinited Arab Emirates (UAE) and Qatar attended the opening

eg a truf

in texts.

President Assad, who arrived In Moscow yesterday for a three-day visit, was replying to a welcoming speech by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev at a dinner in honour of the Syrian . be clear that a just peace can head of state and members of only be achieved with the efhis delegation. The spech was released here toucht.

a just peace in the region can only be achieved in accordance with United Nations resolu-tions," be said. "It must also fective participation of the So-

and tanks are being built.

the joint Arab defence pact.

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 21 (R). — The Middle East peace process resumed unobtrusively today as United States Ambassador-at-large Alfred Atberton began a fresh attempt to pur together acceptable wo-

Chief of armed forces on official visit to Spain

MADRID, Feb. 21 (AF). — Chief of the Royal Jordanian armed forces, Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker, called upon King Juan Carlos, Premier Adolfo Suarez and Defence Minister Lt.-Gen. Ma-

nucl Gutierrez Mellado at the start of bis four-day official visit

here today. White here Lt.-Gen. Shaker will visit Spain's most im-

portant military installations, including plants where modern guns

King Khaled appeals to Arab League members

to support Somalia

CAIRO, Feb. 21 (R). - King Khaled of Saudi Arabia has appealed

to all member countries of the Arab League to support Somalie in its conflict with Ethiopia, the league said here today. The king sent a message to the league secretariat in Cairo calling on mem-bers to offer Somalia prompt and effective aid in its "tribulations,"

a spokesman said. The message was sent on to league members.

The league has already asked members to help Somalia, a league

member, within the framework of the organisation's charter and

Husni Mubarak briefs King Hassan on Sadat's tour

RABAT, Feb. 21 (R). - Air Marshal Husni Mubarak, the Egyptian

Vice President, spent more than an hour here today with King Hassan of Morocco, reporting on the result of President Anwar Sadat's visits to the United States and Europe, officials said. Vice President Muharak arrived here at midday from Cairo and was expected to return to Egypt later today.

rding for a declaration of principles on an Arab-Israeli settle-

After a two-hour meeting with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, Mr. Atherton declined to tell reporters what went on - beyond saying that the declaration of principles was dis-

"I think it is probably not useful for me after each of the ese discussions to say precisely where we are and who is say ing what to whom," the U.S. envoy told reporters. Foreign Minister Dayan said:

"I quite agree ... just give us a chance to work for a while."

After the diplomatic fireworks of the past few weeks, both parties were clearly anxious to avoid the kind of public wr-angling which preceded the breakup of last month's foreign ministers' conference in Jerusa-

Mr. Atherton arrived in Jerusalem last night. He said be expected to leave for Cairo tomorrow and return here later in the week.

The declaration of principles is now seen as the key to reviving the flagging peace mom-

Israeli diplomats hope that agreement on the declaration would encourage other countries -- notably Jordan -- to join the negotiations.

When Mr. Atherton last left Jerusalem at the end of January a main sticking point was the wording of the passage re-lating to the future of Palesti-nians and the West Bank.

Israel could not accept the American-proposed phrasing which referred to "the legitimate rights of the Palestinians to participate in determination of their own future."

The Israelis balked at the words "legitimate rights" because this is regarded as Arab parlance for an independent Palestinian state -- something Israel has consistently refused to

Begin hopes to dispel friction with U.S.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin is believed to be hoping the declaration can be agreed before his visit to Washington to meet President Carter next

Along with this Mr. Begin was clearly keen to obtain agreement of his cabinet on a new approach to the problem of Jewish settlement on occupied Arab territory -- a source of sharp dispute between Israel and the United States. Defence Minister Ezer Weiz-

man was believed to have urged the cabinet yesterday to halt all new settlement. The cabinet is due to give its verdict oo

this next Sunday.

With an agreement on set-tlements and a declaration of principles in his pocket, Mr. Begin might well hope to dispel some of the Israell-U.S. friction which built up over the settiemeot issue and came to a head with the proposal to sell American warplanes to Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Egypt orders prompt recall of diplomatic **Cyprus** mission

CAIRO, Feb. 21 (Agencies). - Egypt today ordered all its diplomats in Cyprus to return home immediately as a result of the Larnaca airport battle between Egyptian commandos and Cypriot troops, Cairo Radio said.

developments on the Cyprus

The move came as the country prepared a lavish military funeral for the 15 Egyptians killed in the attempt on Sunday to rescue bostages that went disastrously wrong.

The radio said Prime Minister Mamdouh Salem called Eg-ypt's ambassador and his staff home following a cabinet decision yesterday. Egypt which sent the force

to Cyprus to release 11 Arab hostages being held by two gunmeo aboard a commandeered airliner, accused Cyprus of responsibility for the fighting. One Egyptian newspaper ac-

cused Cypriot President Spy-ros Kypriaoou of "collusion wi-th Palestinian terrorism." President Kyprianou charged Egypt with violating Cyprus's sovereignty by landing troops on the island without permi-

Cairo Radio said Mr. Salem also had a meeting today with the Cypriot ambassador, Mr. Antis Soteriades. It gave no further details but the envoy said he had not yet been told to leave Egypt.
He told Reuters: "I have not

been notified by the Egyptian government to withdraw my mission and I have had no instructions from the Cyprus go-vernment to do so, therefore I am staying here".

Official sources said Provident Anwar Sadat, currently visiting the Suez Canal zone, today received a report on latest

incident. "The report included all the repercussions and the implica-tions of the past few days," the sources said.

Thousands of mourners are expected at tomorrow's fuoe-ral for the victims of the Cyprus operation and the Egypmilitary will be ferrying people to the Cairo suburb

Kyprianou ready to meet Sadat

will begin.

of Nasr where the procession

President Kyprianou said today he was prepared to meet President Sadat to heal the rift caused by the bloody shcotout at Larnaca airport.

Mr. Kyprianou said his government would do its utmost to restore friendly relations with Cairo and he appealed to Arab leaders not to turn Cyprus into an arena for settling Middle East conflicts.

He said he bad not yet received any official word from the Egyptians on their decision to have envoys from both co-untries recalled from Cairo and

"I would like to appeal to President Sadat to do his best to calm down the atmospbere in his country ... and to try, both of us, to restore the old relations and the old friendship," he told a news con-

Egypt's unilateral decision to

withdraw its diplomatic misson from Nicosia and to ask Cypriot diplomats to leave Cairo was taken at a special session of the Egyptian cabinet Monday

Egyptian Information Minister Abdul Moneim Sawy said afterward, "it is neither a freeze nor a break in relations."

President Kyprianou said he only learned of the Egyptian decision from the news media. It also was his interpretation that the action "does not mean the breaking off of rela-

Mr. Kyprianou however, accused Egypt of "distortion of facts' in airing its version of the Larnaca clash.

One of the unfounded allegations," he said, "is that the commando plane arrived as the result of a prior agreement (between the two governments). This is completely unfounded." Mr. Kyprianou also "categori-cally" denied that his government had made a deal with the two terrorists to grant them safe-conduct out of the country in return for release of their

The haggard but cheerful survivors of the ill-fated Egyp-tian commando raid returned bome early today morning to a heroes' welcome from the entire Egyptian cabinet.

When the shock troops arrived, they were greeted by fellow officers, who hugged and kissed them on the tarmac at Cairo airport.

"strike with iron fist" at those behind Sibai killing

BEIRUT, Feb. 21 (R). - Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat has strongly condemned the Cyprus guerrilla attack and pledged that his commandos would strike with an iron fist at those

Mr. Arafat did not identify the culprits, but, informed Palestinian sources believed the operatioo had been directed by renegade Palestinian leader who is under sentence of de-ath by Fatch, the biggest Palestinian organisation.

The sources told Reuters the two gummen who took 11 Arab bostages and boarded a Cyprus Airways DC-8 after the murder of a leading Egyptian journalist m Nicosia last Saturday apparently belonged to a radical Iraql-backed group led by Abu Nidal, a former Fatch represen-

tative in Baghdad.

Abu Nidal was sentenced to death in absectia on Oct. 26, 1974, for carrying out guerrilla attacks in defiance of orders from the Palestine Liberatioo Organisation.

The Beirut daily Al Safir, normally well informed on gue-rrila activities, has reported that the gummen confessed they were sent on their deadly mission by Abu Nidal.

The sources said that when Fatch found out who was behind the operation, it sent 16 specially-trained commandos to Cyprus, but they arrived too

late to take any action.
The Palestinian strike force was delayed in Beirut because the Lebanese authorities refused to allow them to take their automatic weapons on board a plane sent from Cyprus, they added.

Mr. Arafat's statement was contained in a condolence cable yesterday to the Afro-Asian conference which had been meeting in Nicosia when its longtime secretary general, Youssef Sibai was shot dead. Mr. SIbai, 60, was editor of the semiofficial Cairo newspaper Ai Ahram and a close friend of Egyptian President Anwar Sa-

Mr. Arafat said the attack had been a cowardly operation designed to strike at people's liberation movements and to discredit the Palestinian revo-

"Iwould like to assure you that the PLO will not besitate to strike with an iron fist at the perpetrators of such despicable acts and those who are behind them," he said.

after Fahroum The source said the gunmen had planned to assassinate two senior Palestinian leaders who bad been scheduled to attend the Cyprus conference, of the

Solidarity Organisation Before the attack, they had asked where to find Khaled Fahoum, Speaker of he Palestinian National Council (parlia-ment) and Abdullah Houarani of the PLO Information Dep-

Cairo-based Afro-Asian Peoples

It was not immediately known why neither man had attended the conference, or whether Mr. Sibai had been selected as a last-minute victim in their place.

Three PLO officials were among the hostages taken by the gunmen. They were released unbarmed after a pitched battie between Cypriot national guardsmen and Egyptian comthe hostages.

The Palestinian sources said that Abu Nidal has continued waging his private war from Baghdad, with Iraqi protection and support, since his dismissal from Fatch.

They believed he directed an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam in Abu Dhabi last October, and may have been responsible for the murder of Mr. Said Hammami, the PLO representative in London, in January this year.

They said be cooperated closely with Dr. Wadl Haddad, another breakaway guerrilla who understood to bave masterminded the hijack of a Lufth-

ansa Boeing 737 to Mogadishu in October last year. Mr. Haddad has been reported in Baghdad and Tripoli since being dismissed from the hard-line Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Jan-

Unrest spreads to Tehran

as army moves into Tabriz

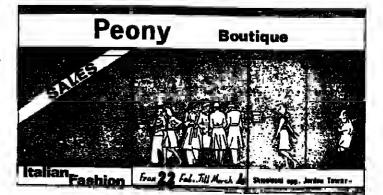
TEHRAN, Iran Feb. 21 (AP). - The Iranian army took over the northern city of Tabriz today and fresh reports reaching here said the death toll from rioting which erupted over the weekend rose to at least nine.

Newspapers reported at 250 persons were arrested on suspicion of being Islamic Marxists, the underground movement that is officially blamed for the riots.

ents smashed windows on the campus of Malli University today. It was the first reported unrest in the capital in apparent sympathy with the Tabriz demonstrators. The riots began Saturday in

Meanwhile, in Tehran, stud-

response to religious leader Ayatulla Shariatmedaris call for a business shutdown to commemorate Islamic demonstrators clashes with police in the southern city of Qum.



KILDAMA TRADING & CONTRACTING CO.

in cooperation With

Leading European manufacturers of office furniture and chairs

AHREND

WILKHAHN Fed. Republic Germany PLANMOBEL Fed. Republic Germany Holland

Have the honour to invite you to the exhibition of

OFFICE FURNITURE

from February 26 th, 1978_March 1 st , 1978

10-12 a.m., 4-8 p.m. at the ballroom of the Intercontinental Hotel in Amman

MILDAMA TRADING CO. Amman P.O.Box 3351 tel. 63821



RAMI G. KHOURI Managing Editor: JENAB TUTUNJI Deputy Managing Editor: BASSAM BISHUTT Editorial Staff: ALAN MARTINY

Board of Directors: JUMA'A HAMAD RAJA ELISSA MOHAMAD AMAD MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Responsible Editor: MOHAMAD AMAD

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation

University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan Telephones: 67171-2-3-4

Th: 1497 Al Rai JO, Cables : JORTIMES, Amman Jordan

The Jordan Times is published daily except Mondays. Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising dept.

Mr. Atherton should remember Paris

The resumption of the peripatetic mediation efforts of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton this week brings back that dramatic edge to Middle East peace efforts that has been off centre stage for the past three weeks. While the fact of Mr. Atherton's mission is itself a grudgingly positive sign that all hope for a negotiated peace is not yet lost, the overwhelmingly obvious reality is that, while Henry Kissinger jetted around the Middle East four years ago in a precedent-setting, history-making series of high-energy shuttle missions, Mr. Atherton limps in this week in the wake of a new languid peace initiative by President Sadat, using a procedural technique reminiscent in its approach of the now discredited step-by-step philosophy of Mr. Kissinger, and seeking to work out a declaration of principles that will -- if it is pulled off -- barely satisfy the Egyptians and the Israelis, and probably only increase the anti-Sadat feelings of much of the rest of the Arab World.

The single issue that towers above all of Mr. Atherton's activities in the coming weeks is the Israeli unwillingness to budge from a negotiating position that is clearly and emphatically unacceptable to the Arabs, the Americans and the rest of the world. The danger now facing Mr. Atherton and the Americans is the temptation to work out a declaration of principles that is so vague and broad in its language that its imprecision effectively kills its intended catalytic role in bringing other Arab states and the Palestinians into the negotiating process. The declaration of principles has been held out now as such an important first step that it oversbadows other concerns further down the road. It is good for all concerned to keep in mind, however, that we are not after a declaration of principles simply to fill up somebody's nice, big negotiating table. What we are all seeking is a full Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands and a recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. If this is not made clear in a declaration of principles, then such a declaration is probably not going to be worth much more than the Vietnam peace agreements worked out in Paris many years ago. Remember them?

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Both Al Ra'l and Al Dustour today examined the implications of the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton's return to the Middle East to "allegedly broaden the scope of negotiations, by providing a formula, through a declaration of principles that allows the participation of other parties io the operation." The oewspaper says the Israeli Foreign Mioister Moshe Dayan

still insists that Jordan's absence from the negotiations is an obstacle blocking their progress. "But," the paper asks, "what is the use of Jordan's participation in the discussion when Israel doesn't recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinians - - the formula espoused by President Jimmy Carter in Aswan? And on what hasis can the negotiations be broadened when the Israeli government is divided within itself over whether to continue or discontinue the settlement policy?"

Al Ra'i thinks that Israel might exploit the wave of anger presently sweeping Egypt over the assassination of the Egyptian writer and politician Youssef Al Sibai whom President Anwar Sadat described as a Cally of the Egyptian with the Egyptian and Cally of the Egyptian writer and politician Youssef Al Sibai whom President Anwar Sadat described as not only a friend but a brother, to fish in the troubled water and try to allure Egypt into a separate peace set-

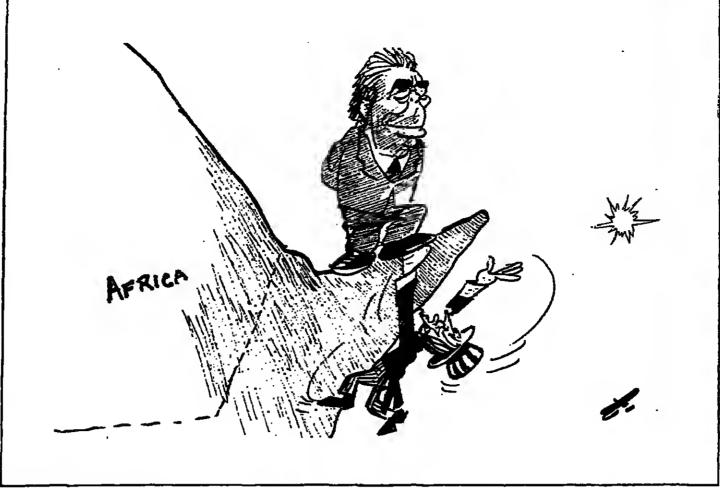
The Israelis, Al Dustour adds, may even go to the extent of "sniving the knot of the Sinai settlements" so that Cairo would accede to a separate solution and turn its back on the Arabs. Such apprehensions do not imply suspicion in President Sa-

dat's sincerity in his commitment to a comprehensive solution of the problem or in Cairo's ability to overcome its present charged up climate. The newspaper says "our hope will remain strong that Cairo would foil any Israeli move aimed at isolating it from the

FOR RENT

Spacious, ground floor villa apartment, four bedrooms, large living, reception, dining area. two and a half bathrooms, centrally heated, own garden near Fifth Circle, Jabal Amman.

> Rent negotiable (around JD 4000) Tel. 44946.



Spirited interest augers well for Amman's basketball league

By Lee S. Tesdell Special to the Jordan Times

Amman has its own basketball league this winter for the second year running and those who started it last year are quite proud of its progress. "Everything is working out tremendously, next year we might expand the league," said Frank "Gunoy" DeLeon a member of one of the teams, and the driving force behind the idea of a basketball league. Mr. DeLeon told the Jordan Times that the 1976-77 season "was more or less experimental" with four teams
-- U.S. Marines, U.S. Embassy, Zachry Construction Co., and Chase-Manhattan Bank.

This season the additional teams are the German Embassy and the Mennonite Central Committee. The season so far included two league games, Presently the standings are as follows: Chase Manhattan and the U.S. Embassy each have won twice, the U.S. Marioes and the Zachry team each have one loss and one win and the Mennonites and the Germao Embassy each ha-

Wheo asked which team would take first place, Mr. DeLeon said any of the top three teams in the standings at present, have a chance at the honours.

ve two losses.

At the eod of the season trophies await both the top team and the leading scorer. Contenders for the leading scorer spot are . at present Yousef Morcos with 23 pomts, Cliff Corrie with 20 points, Carl Miller and Mike Woerdemann in hot pursuit with 17 and 16 respectively, John Lowrie with 10 points and Frank DeLeoo and Tom Kiocaid tled with 10 points each.

Games are played every Thursday evening at the Indoor court at Hussein Sport City with three consecutive conte-sts, one at 18:30, the second



A sitppery move during a league game

at 19:20 and the third at 20:10. Needless to say the onlookers. each person supporting his or her favorite team, become quite vocal at times and tend to take the outcome quite seriously. As far as we know however, off court conduct between opponents has remained gentlemanly.

The courts were made available to the League by the Minister of Culture and Youth, Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, Mr. DeLeon told us that special permission was granted by the minister himself which he and the other organizers of course appreciate very much

The purpose of the League we were told was to start the tables may soon be turnsome community involvement, ed as the league takes to the promote public relations and soccer field.

"keep us busy." Asked about the nationalities represented on the teams we learned that Germany, United Kingdom, United States and Jordan are all represented

As to the future of adult recreation, we learned that there is a big push on to expand into other sports, now that the hasketball has proved successful.

"We've almost been committed to starting a soccer league probably starting a few weeks after the end of the basketball season ends on April 6", Mr. DeLeon said. It erican teams are on top now,

Labour cooperation

Prince Hassan stresses

Jordan's growth to

Australian labour chief

leader at a meeting in Amman on Theaday. (JNA photo)

lian Labour Party.

achieving these plans.

economic and social fields.

Bank.

Hassan.

AMMAN, Feb. 21 (JNA). - His Highness Crown

Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, received in his office this

afternoon Mr. Bob Hawke, President of the Australian Council of Trade Unions and President of the Austra-

conditions in the area and Jordan's attitude towards

Israel's policy in the occupied West Bank as represen-

world community, exposes Israel's intentions and ag-

gressive policy regarding the occupied Arab terri-

The Crown Prince also reviewed Jordan's develo-pment plans and the scientifically-studied method of

conference now being held in Amman, Prince Hassan

pointed out that Jordan bas achieved growth rates

considered to be among the highest in the world, as

recognised by the United Nations and the World

country; and despite its onerous defence commit-

ments, Jordan was able to accomplish much in the

Labour, Issam Al Ajlouni, the Dean of the Faculty of

Economy and Commerce at the University of Jordan,

the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and

at meeting Prince Hassan. In an interview with the

Jordan News Agency, Mr. Hawke said during the

meeting he was able to become directly acquainted

with Jordan's viewpoint on the Middle East issue as

well as on Jordan's social and economic renaissance

under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein and

the continuous direction of His Highness Prince

the Australian Charge d'Affaires in Damascus.

He pointed out that Jordan is a peace-seeking

The meeting was attended by the Minister of

For his part Mr. Hawke expressed his bappiness

Turning to the Science and Technology Policy

ted in setting up Jewish settlements.

Prince Hassan explained to the Australian leader

Prince Hassan said this policy, rejected by the

He pointed out that despite restricted resources, Jordan was able, during the recent past, to achieve a high rate of growth, due to its adoption of a sound economic policy based on the best scientific methods, as clearly signified in the three-year and five-year development plans.

Mr. Hawke went on to say that just and lasting peace in the region is an international demand and that all parties concerned should work to reach this goal Israeli settlements in the occupied land are a handicap in the way of achieving peace in the area,

On the labour movement in Australia he explained that labour associations are an effective factor in Australia's economic and political movements.

He also called for more cooperation among labour unions in both countries to boost the labour movement through the exchange of expertise and reciprocal visits which Australia warmly welcomes in order to strengthen bilateral relations.

WANTED IN AMMAN

BY AN AMERICAN FIRM

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

American trained, accurate and fast typing, and

TELEX OPERATOR/PURCHASING CLERK

American trained, good typing to operate telex

and handle purchases file, shorthand is an asset.

SECRETARY/ACCOUNTING.

American trained with good knowledge of ac-

Most positions are 5 days a week, 40 hours with

a good pay. For interview call Mr. Larrsen.

counting, shorthand and accurate typing.

shorthand.

Phone 64106.

debate uranium extraction. Lively education conference marks day

(Continued from page 1)

brain drain". On the contrary, he said, Jordan's scientists do return after their studies but are then willingly re-exported. Jordan, he said, had shown that educatioo was a "great economia venture". Remittances from abroad provide "nearly half" the nation's overseas eamings.

Dr. Majali conceded that the country does suffer "sudden shortages" in certain special sectors -- in teachers of English and Science for instance at the moment. But he felt that Jordan's scentists would be persuaded to return if good research institutions were built up here. In the meantime "We are very much in like the heart in the body (of the Middle East)," he

Behind the scenes

The impression is that a good deal has been going on behind the scenes at this conference. Foreign participants are currently taking the opportunity to discuss a number of cooperation projects with their Jordanian counterparts.

Mr. Karl Seiler, of Swiss Te-

chnical Cooperation for instance, has been finalising the terms of an agreement between the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and the Swiss government. A grant of about JD 244,000 is being made available to the

Friday 24th.

RSS; in particular to bolster its materials testing programme Mr. Seiler told the Jordan Times that the equipment which would be provided under the terms of the agreement would not just be for prestige but would be really useful. He paid credit to the enterprise and re-solution of the RSS leadership. Meanwhile the RSS has also

been negotiating with Dr. Ar-nold de Stordeur, of the Directorate General for Research, Science and Educaton, Commission of the Europeao Communities. Dr. Stordeur told the Jordan Tunes that "something very concrete" would be fixed up by mid-year.

There has been cooperation in the past between the European Community and the RSS. Dr. Stordeur singled out solar energy and environmental research as two fields in which geouinely cooperative research could be very fruitful.

Links made

Dr. Sangster, also revealed that he has been drawing up an agreement with Yarmouk University for an exchange of staff and students -- an arrangement which will probably become operative this summer.

For others this was the opportunity to form links for the first time. This is true for Prof. Warren Adams, Economic Adviser to the Intermediate Technology Development Group.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Art Exhibit

Culture and Art, presents an exhibition of works by four young

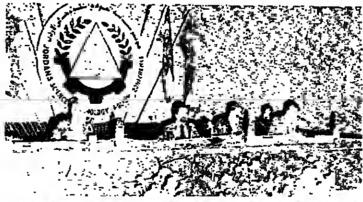
Jordanian artists. The exhibition continues today and runs through

Friends of Archaeology

scheduled for 6:30 p.m. at the Haya Arts Centre on Feb. 22nd, has

The Friends of Archaeology regret that the Panel Discussion

The British Council, in cooperation with the Department of



Crown Prince Hassan (centre) chairs Tuesday's session of the Science and Technology Policy Conference in Amman. (JNA photo)

ich exists to encourage the use of "appropriate" technology. Complimenting the work which is oow beng done in places like the U.S. and the U.K. in the field of intermediate technology, research departments have been established recently in Ghana, Pakistan and India.

This is a coordinating body wh-

Prof. Adams hopes to return to Jordan with a view to establishing links with Jordanian institutions or individuals who are interested in this sort of

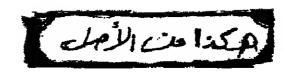
The conference will meet to-morrow to discuss its final re-

Photographers wanted

The Jordan Times wants to see the work of photographers with black-and-white prints of any and all scenes in Jordan, either individual pictures or collections of photo-stories on a single theme. We are interested in publishing individual photos or photostories on a regular basis, and we'd like to see the work of local photographers, both Jordanians and non-Jordanians alike.

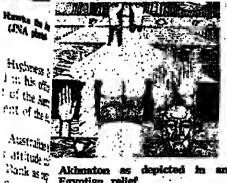
If you have photos to show, or would like to do some feature photos for the Jordan Times, please contact Mr. Khouri at the Jordan Times offices any day between 9:00 and 12:00 a.m. and between 4:00 and 8:00 p.m. to make an appointment.

مكذا من الأمل



Modern art group is inspired by work of 5,000 year old Egyptian philosopher

AMMAN, Feb. 21 - The four young Jordanian artists who are staging their first group exhibition at the British Council this week apparently draw their inspiration from the 5,000year old art of the Egyptian philosopher Akhnaton and from the German school of nec-



Akhnaton as Egyptian relief.

Jordan Gulf Bank

3 Arab Aluminium Factory

5 Jordan Ceramica Factory

6 Jordan Textiles Factory

Jordan Petroleum Co.

Garage Owners Co.

Jordan Cement Pactory

NAME OF COMPANY

2 Industrial, Commenced and Agricul-tural Co.

the second se

i rejectej i

mienters

apard Ara

d leading

walted me

! ccccate

14", Page

ಇದ್ದ ಭಾವ

: and 50

 3 26224 riciens:

Place The

医脑膜

- 10 4 fg

20.00

7 : in

· ...

S 87. 1.

4. 15. 1

4 11 11 11 13 . Arms E

.. 3 h

: 46;

N. Carlot

1. 18 1. 18

If this sounds a little bewildering, it would be as well to see the exhibition for yourself. I found their theory of "inner realism" artistically elu-

The actual works, though are easy to enjoy. Ahmad Hassan is responsible for some neat little paintings built up from a mosaic of very skilfully controlled tones. Some really pleasing.

Kasem Al Amoudi's work tends more towards surrealism, but it is still graphic and executed with great care. He seems to be fond of brilliant green people and suspended or-

Rather different from the others is the work by Ahmad Amoura. His paintings are more impressionistic and all are filled with a golden, dreamy afternoon light. Rateb Shaban has produced

a strangely familiar world crowded with strong bulky but still sensitive figures in an ima-



"Suffocation," a painting by Rateb Shaban.

Lowest Closing

15.900 15.900

price

price

1.000

ginative set of drawings. But he also has on show a number of academic studies which are outstandingly good -- in particular a couple of portraits. The cooperation of the four artists in the group stems from

their common admiration for

se Opening Highest

1.100

traded ; price selling

1.100

73.7

Amman Stock Exchange Report

JD 1.000

JD IRTON

ID 5.000

JB 1.000

an traine, Quentay, Feb. 21.: JD 13,646

50 per cent of state central paid

Akhnaton and they have named their group after him. The artists all got to know each other while studying at the Faculty of Art Education in Cairo in the early 1970's.

bid

0.950

15,900

1.000

Last

selling

bid

1.100

2.250

1.000

16.000

1.050

The Exhibition remains oper until Feb. 24.

National News Roundup

Prince Hassan congratulates Oatar ruler

AMMAN, Feb. 21 (JNA). — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Viceroy, today sent a cable of good wishes to the Ruler of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa Ibn Hamad Al Thani, on the anniversary of his assumption of his constitutional powers.

Two customs officials jailed

AMMAN, Feb. 21 (JNA). — The military governor today approved a Martial Court verdict passed against two employees of the Customs Department. The court had sentenced them to two years of hard labour and the payment of a fine after being convicted of embezzle-

Water prices up

AMMAN, Feb. 21 (JNA). — The Council of Ministers today approved a new water-rate index for the city of Amman as prepared by the Drinking Water Corporation. It runs as follows: From 0 meters to 20, the charge will be 60 fils per cubic meter, from 21 to 40 it will be 80 fils per cubic meter, from 41 to 100, 180 fils per cubic meter. and from 100 and above, it will be 260 fils per cubic meter. The new rates will be retroactive from Jan. 1 and the charges will be calculated at normal quarterly intervals. They are not accumulative.

Refugee affairs discussed

AMMAN, Feb. 21 (JNA). — The Minister of Development and Reconstruction Mr. Hassan Ibrahim today discussed with the UNRWA Director General in Jordan, Mr. John Tanner a number of issues connected with Palestinian refugees and people displaced in the 1967 war. The meeting was attended by the ministry under-secretary.

Housing Bank opens Ma'an branch

AMMAN, Feb. 21 (JNA). — A new branch of the Housing Bank has been opened in the southern town of Ma'an. Sixteen branches altogether are now in operation in various governorates.

Central Bank prepares to open Irbid branch

AMMAN, Feb. 21 (JNA). - The Jordan Central Bank is making final preparations for the opening of a branch in the northern town of Irbid. The new branch is expected to start operations in the coming few months.

Exports to Arab states up 45 per cent

AMMAN, Feb. 21 (JNA). — Jordan's exports to Arab states last October increased by 45 per cent against October 1976, reaching a total of JD 2,970,000. Exports during October 1976 amounted to JD 1,862,000. Figures released by the statistics department also revealed that imports from Arab states also went up by 110 per cent during October last year comparison with October 1976. Arab products purchased by the Jordanian market in October 1977 were worth JD 6,310,000, whereas those of October 1976 amounted to JD 2,991.000.

Free Zones director returns from Manila

AMMAN, Feb. 21 (JNA). — The Director of the Free zones corporation, Ali Al Hassan, returned here today after representing Jordan at the meetings of the free zones specialists held at the Philippines capital of Manila under United Nations supervision. Mr. Al Hassan told JNA upon his return that basic rules for the Federation of International Free Zones were laid down and a chairman and board of directors of the Federation were elected. He said the International Federation aims at increasing cooperation between free zones around the world and the exchange of technology and expertise among its members for the purpose of developing national economies.

Yarmouk University students return after Shuneh work camp

IRBID, Feb. 21 (JNA). — About 100 male and female students from the Yarmouk University today ended a three-day voluntary service at the town of Shuneh in the Irbid governorate. They lived in camps under the supervision of the university and carried out various sorts of maintenance work on roads and irrigation systems, as well as farming and rubbish clearance and carrying out education and social activities.

Co-operation in Islamic studies discussed by Jordanian universities and New York institute

AMMAN, Feb. 21 (JNA). — A number of deans of faculties from the Universities of Jordan and Yarmouk and a delegation from the New York based Aspen Institute for Islamic Studies today discussed scientific and cultural cooperation between the two universities and the institute. The Aspen Institute delegation, which arrived here yesterday on a three-day visit to Jordan, today visited the University of Jordan and was briefed on the achievements of the colleges and departments. The institute prepares and translates Islamic studies and researches for publication in cooperation with Arab and Islamic studies institutes.

Jordanian-Egyptian trade talks open Wednesday

AMMAN, Feb. 21 (J.T.). - Jordanian-Egyptian economic talks begin tomorrow (Wednesday) at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce here, Jordan's delegation will be led by the Ministry's Under-Secretary, Dr. Hashem Dabbas, and the Egyptian delegation by the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce, Youssef Salah Abbadi, who was due to arrive this evening at the head of his country's delegation. Meanwhile Dr. Dabbas reviewed Jordanian-Dutch economic relations when he met with the Dutch ambassador in Amman on Monday. Discussion touched on possible conclusion of an economic agreement between the two countries during negotiations expected within the next two months.







MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT Jabal Hussein

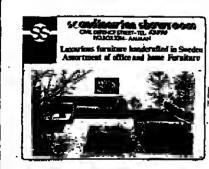
Near Maxim Circle Here you can enjoy the Mandarin Chinese cuisine. Open daily from 12:(4) to 4:00 and 6:00 to midnight. For take home food orders please call 25786.

NOON	IN	AMMA
TASTE	THE	FAMOUS

CUISINE 348308/348307 N BEIRUT, TEL 49516 / 49617 570-1225/2248



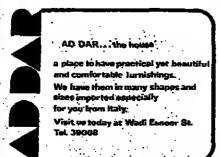
Our fine products made by experienced Finnish craftsmen include the following: · Furniture for the home and office. Ceramic dishes and tableware. Handcrafted jewelry. 3rd CIRCLE, JABAL AHMAN, NIDET TO NEW INSURANCE MUDGLTML 4200





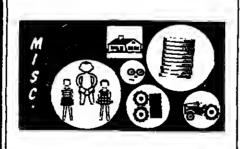
CHROME FURNITURE & LIGHTING FITTINGS Menrelægent kulieblek funchengl

ABDALL NEAR B.B.M.E BRANCH TEL 65693 - 65778



















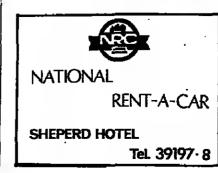




















Let the specialists provide you with all your office equipment needs!! THE JORDAN EDUCATIONAL CO. LTD. (Agents and distributors) "THE OFFICE EQUIPMENT CENTER OF JORDAN"

Showrooms - King Hussein St. Tel. 24122-3 Offices - Prince Mohammad St. Tel. 42724

Repeat of '73 Arab oil boycott unlikely, says Venezuelan president

CARACAS, Feb. 21 (R). — Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez has said the Arab oil embargo of 1973 is unlikely to be repeated. He was commenting on President Carter's statement on Friday night that Washington would retaliate with a total trade embargo against any country which stopped its shipments of oil to the United States.

Venezuela is a founding esident Carter's threats as unmember of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and produces an average of 2.2 million barrels of nil dally, about half of which goes to the U.S. Senor Perez, speaking to re-

porters Sunday, described Pr-

acceptable and said "Venezuels though small and militarily weak will never accept threats of whatever kind from any country in the world, powerful though they may be." He said he did not think

and age would take any action to "trample the sovere-The Venezuelan leader disclosed that his Energy Minister Valentin Hernandez would visit the U.S. soon for talks with American officials on a govern-

Tentative agreement reached independent U.S. coal producer, UMW

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (Agencies). — A major independent coal producer reached a tentative agreement with the United Mine Workers (UMW) union today, possibly opening the way to ending the long-est coal strike in U.S. bistory. The Pittsburgh and Midway Coal Company deal must still be approved by the UMW Bergaining Council and the 1,000 miners in the company's six Midwest mines. But a source close to negotiations said the agreement represented a compromise bet-

ween demands of the 160,000 striking miners and the latest offer by the large coal companies represented by the Bituminous Coal Operators Association (BCOA) and could form a basis for settlement. Pittsburgb and Midway, owned the College of the Companies of the College ned by Gulf Oil Corporation, is not a member of the BCOA. The White House said yesterday that President Carter had decided to take definite action to end the 77-day-old dispute which has halved U.S.

coal production, forced pow-er cuts and caused factory

and the BCOA were at a standstill and no new talks were scheduled.

"Everything is just on hold until we see what Carter's go-ing to do," the spokesman said. "I don't think there is any basis on either side for resuming the discussions at this point."

Mr. Carter could seek a court order to force the strik-ing miners to return to work for an 80-day "cooling off"

Carter administration offic-

Jody Powell said Mr. Car-ter had not yet decided what course to take to end the protracted strike, indicating that developments could hinge on the coal industry's reaction to

of the parties whether the lady or the tiger remains be-hind that door," an administration official said,

Labour Secretary Ray Marshall was drefting an industrywide contract proposal to present to both sides before Mr. Carter asks Congress for sp-ecial legislation.

following formula: The year's

rise in the consumer price in-dex plus "X". The "X" factor is tied to the real economic growth rate of the nation, cu-

rrent business conditions, and

whatever promises were made

ot wage increases in the prev-

During the period of high

economic growth and high in-

flation, huge wage increases were granted. In the last ten

years, wages increased by 430

per cent in nominal terms and 80 per cent in real terms. The

last of the big wage rises was

in 1974 with an average 33.7

Since then a depressed eco-

nomy and a lowered inflation

rate have combined to mini-

mise wage increases. In 1977

the average wage increase is

almost on par with the cur-

rent increase in the consumer

Once a wage increase is gr anted the benefits are unev-enly distributed. In Japan's lifetime employment system,

seniority is still the biggest

factor in determining salaries.

But it is slowly fading in im-

portance as western pay rise criteria, based on ability, are

being adopted by Japanese co-

mpanies. In the last ten yea-

rs, income based on age fac-

tors dropped from 60 per cent

to 40 per cent of total salaries

Bonus system

In addition to increases in

regular wages, Japan has a

unique system of bonuses. The

system dates back to the po-

st war days, when a worker's

purchasing power could be wiped out in only a few mon-

ths by triple digit inflation.

A bonus was given to emp-

loyees to compensate for hu-

ge increases in consumer pri-

ces. Although today's inflat-

ion rate has fallen to accep-

table levels the bonus system

ice a year, in June and De-

cember, and can represent 10 to 40 per cent of a worker's

actual annual salary. The am-

ount of the bonus is calcula-

ted according to the profita-

Bonuses are handed out tw-

is still alive and healthy.

per cent increase granted.

ious year.

price index.

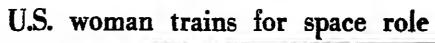
received.

relations remains peaceful

ials had cautioned earlier in the day that major roadblocks remained and began testing congressional sentiment for legislation to force an end to the strike.

the P. and M. contract. "It may be productive to leave some doubt in the minds

Congressional sources said





inside a model of Spacelab at the Marshall Space Flight Centre in Huntsville, Alabama. She is one of six American finalists named for one of two seats that will be alloted to scientists aboard the laboratory to be orbited in 1980 with the Space Shuttle. Four Europeans are competing for the other seat aboard Spacelah, which is being built by the European Space Agency in cooperation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The mission is to last seven days. (IPS photo)

Amin "hits the roof" over Obote's libel charges against Lady Listowel

anda's President Idl Amin became very angry today when he learned that deposed Ugan-dan leader Milton Obote had gone to London to seek libel damages from an elderly British authoress, his adviser Major Bob Astles said.

Maj. Astles added that the British-born Major Astles,

port of authoress Judith, Co-untess of Listowel, and that speaking to reporters by phone from the presidential residence at Cape Town View on Lake Victoria, said Field Mar-shal Amin "hit the roof" wh-President Amin might even go to a London court. Dr. Obote's lawyers told en he beard the news at brthe court yesterday that Lady Listowel, in a book published in 1973, had accused the exeakfast.

Ugandan government would president of having used despotic, violent and corrupt metake a strong stand in supans to stay in power. Dr. Obote was overthrown by President Amin in 1971 and

has since lived in exile in neighbouring Tanzania. His appearance yesterday was his first in public in Tanzania since his ouster from Kampala.

Lady Listowel, 73, has admitted libel in her 188-page book entitled Amin, a blog-

raphy of President Amin. Maj. Astles said: "The president is very angry. There's predicting what he might Maj. Astles said President Amin felt leaders were obliged to accept criticism and should not sue women in their 70's who had few possessions and had done much good for Africa.

Panama Canal treaty wield **Torrilos**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP). - A leading critic of the Panama Canai treaties said yesterday he will move to make public the findings of a secret Senate session on allegat-ions that Panamanian strongman Omar Torrijos and members of his family have been involved in narcotics traffick-

Sen. Bob Dole, Republican-Kansas, made the comment af-ter visiting the Intelligence Committee to examine the documents that will be presented to the Senate in the unus-ual closed session today on the drug trafficking alle-

Despite White House and treaty proponents' insistence that the drug question is not relevant, Sen. Dole is leading what has become a major effort by treaty foes to block ratification in the Senate by injecting the allegations into the debate.

Sen. Charles Percy, Republican-Illinois, a pro-treaty Senstor who also studied the documents in the Intelligence Committee office, said be saw "nothing that would have af-

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, Democrat-West Virginia, admonished his collea-gues Monday on the need for gues Monday on the need for secrecy, saying the information "is in the realm of national security and individual rights protected by the constitutions." The information, furnished to the Senate Intelligence Comm-

itee by other agencies, concerns alleged activities by Mr. Torrijos, his brother, Moises, and other relatives and associates of the Panamanian leader. Some of the material - mostly field reports from the Drug Enforcement Administration and other agencies - has been leaked in recent months.

Moises Torrijos was named in a sealed indictment by the Justice Department in 1971 as a co-conspirator in a drug involving five other Panamanians. but was never arrested. He is now Panama's ambassador to Spain, and the indictment stands.

Administration officials have said the information implicating the Torrijos family in these activities is mostly based on raw and unsubstantiated field agents' reports.

Ali-Spinks rematch likely this summer

HONOLULU, Feb. 21 (AP).

— Dethroned world heavyweight boxing champion Mohammad Ali will be given
a rematch with the new
bitieholder, Leon Spinks, if
he wants it, promoter Bob
Arum said yesterday.

"It's wrong for Ali to fielit anymore, but it's points

ght anymore, but it's going to be impossible to keep him out of the ring," said Mr. Arum, President of Top Rank Inc., which promoted the Ali-Spinks title match at Las Vegas last week.

"I feet I have an obligation of the colors Ali-specture alice." ion to give Ali another shot

in the ring against Spinks," said Arum, who is vacationing.
"If he's going to come abot at back, he'll want a shot at Spinks and that should be in May or June," said Arum, ile said the rematch might be held in Iran or the PhiliIf Ali doesn't want an im-mediate rematch, Mr. Arum said he would match Spinks with one of the top 10 contenders in May or June, but not with top contender Ken Norton until next fall. "If Leon Spinks fights Mohammad Ali, he will ha-

ve to get exactly what Ali gets because he's, the cham-pion," said Arum, who es-timated a rematch would ea-rn each fighter \$5 million.

The properties sees Salake The promoter sees Spinks was bringing in a new era of younger fighters in the heavyweight division.

"Spinks' real test won't.

come with the likes of Norton, (Earnie) Shavers or (Joe) Frazier," Arum said: "His real test will be with his contemporaries. The old guys, he'll walk right through them."

World Council of Churches cuts budget 12%, may have to move from Geneva base The 11.8 per cent cut in the 34 million Swiss franc GENEVA, Feb. 21 (R). -The World Council of Chur-

Editor's note: Following is the second in a series

of four articles from the Financial Times concerning

the role of labour unions in setting wage levels in

different countries. This article, on unions in Japan,

points out that in a country where workers regard

a one-hour strike during the lunch-hour as effective

industrial action, it is not surprising that the outlook

for Japan's labour relations remains peaceful,

By Stephen Bronte

TOKYO, (F.T.) - Without a

doubt. Japan's labour force is

the most docile in the indust-

rialised world. This fact has

been instrumental in Japan's

rapid economic growth, and

has helped to make Japanese

exports a dominant force in

world trade. But Japan has

its strikes. The negotiations

for wage increases have de-

veloped intn a three-act show

played out in April, June, and

December every year. The ac-

tion keeps a national audience

in suspense until final settle-

Unions in Japan were com-

paratively rare until the end of World War II. It was under

the guidance and encouragem-

ent of the American occupa-

tion authorities that the un-

ion movement got its start.

Based on American models,

umons mushroomed through-

out the country from 1946 to

behind other industrialised na-

tions in its organisation of fa-

bour. Of the nation's 52 mil-

lion workers, only 34 per cent

belong to unions. Unlike oth-

er countries, unions tend to

be restricted to single compa-

oies. The unions from several

companies then band together

to form a united federation.

This federation negotiates wi-

th the Japan Federation of

Employers Association. Hence,

wage settlements tend to be

uniform throughout an indu-

Spring struggle

Negotiations for wage inc-

reases are concluded in the

spring of each year during the "shunto" or "spring strug-

gle". The key industries to

watch are the metal related in-

stry.

However, Japan is still far

ments are reached.

ches (WCC) has cut its 1978 budget by almost 12 per cent and may move from its Geneva base because of the falling value of the dollar against the Swiss franc, a WCC statement said

It would now spend less on conferences and take other "austerity measures, the statement said.

(now about \$18 million) budget was approved by the council's Executive Commit-

tee last week, it said. Much of the council's outlay is in Swiss france but much of its income is in other currencles, most of which have plunged in value against the Swiss franc shace the WCC budget worked cut last year.

dustries which include steel, shipbuilding, automobiles, and

electric equipment, and are af-

mittee of the International Metalworkers Federation (IMF-

JC). In recent years this gro-up completed their negotiati-

ons the earliest (in early Ap-

ril), without resorting to stri-

kes, and the resulting settle-

ment was used as a guideline for settlements in other ind-

ustries. In 1977 the four me-

tal-related industries announc-

ed simultaneously wage inc-

reases of 8.54 per cent to

The real fireworks in labo-

ur oegotiations begin when

Korokyo, representing public employees (800,000 members), and Zenkoun, the All Japan

Transport Workers Council

(270,000 members), threaten to

strike. These two groups con-

trol virtually all forms of pub-

lic transportation in Japan,

and represent the most power-

the entire country is paralys-

ed, because most of the urban population depends on public

transportation to get to and

from work. When strikes ap-

pear imminent, downtown of-

fices are stacked high with

bedding so that employees

can stay overnight. Attention

is focused on the Public Cor-

poration and National Enter-

prise Labour Relations Comm-

ission (Koroi) which arbitrat-

es between the government

and government employees. In 1977 a 9.12 per cent pay

Increase was won after a re-

latively mild one and a half

days of strikes. In 1975, 144

hours of strikes caused major

Wage formula

Wage settlements are rough-

discuptions.

When they go out on strike,

ful unions in the country.

9.99 per cent.

filiated with the Japan Com-

European union delegation seeks Achour's release

TUNIS, Feb. 21 (R). — A delegation of European trade union leaders yesterday met relatives and he was rumoured to be detained in a military hospital, said delegation leader Otto Keof Mr. Habib Achour, former Secretary General of the General Union of Tunisian Workers, detained after riots here last

month.

The relatives were worried because they had beard nothing of Mr. Achour for ten days

and the individual company

depressed textile industry ga-

ve bonuses equivalent to only

one month of regular salary,

while employees of highly pro-

fitable brokerage houses re-

ceived an equivalent of up to

four months of their regular

salary. In 1977 the average

summer bonus for the nation

was \$1,458, a 10.4 per cent

increase over the previous ye-

Negotiations for bonuses are concluded every June and De-cember. Unions rarely strike

over bonus disputes, but they

have developed a number of

tactics to express their displ-

easure with bogged down ta-

iks. Wearing red armbands is

popular, along with one hour strikes during lunch breaks. "Go slow" tactics are com-

Political strike

In recent years, political st-

rikes have become a problem.

During the allied occupation,

strikes by public employees were banned. Despite vigorous

protests by the unions, the law is still in effect. This has

led to a vicious circle of st-

rikes by national railway un-

ions, government punishment

strikes protesting against the

punishment, and so on. In 1975 a ten day national rail-way strike failed to solve the

issue, and since then the gov-

ernment has shown no indi-

cation of changing its positi-

But overall, the future see-

ms to be one of continued in-

dustrial peace. The fact that

Sohyo demanded a 15 per ce-

nt wage increase for 1977, but

settled for only 8.8 per cent

indicates that the unions have

accepted the realities of alow

economic growth. This has be-

en crucial in the government's

successful efforts to hold in-

flation under 10 per cent. And

with a low inflation rate, Ja-

papese exports will remain a

force to be reckoned with for

-- Financial Times

News-Features

the next several years.

monly employed.

In the summer of 1977, the

ly calculated according to the bility of the entire industry

itself.

rsten, Secretary Geoeral of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The delegation arrived in Tunis last night seeking the release of Jailed Tunisian union leaders. It will meet Tunisian Prime Minister Hedl Nouira to-

GENEVA, Feb. 21 (R). — The Soviet Union and six commu-

Outlook for Japan's labour Communist states table document urging agreement to halt nuclear weapons production

based on proposals advanced by communist countries last

nist allies today formally tab-September, and others put forled a document here urging ward in the last three or four agreement by all states to stop producing nuclear weapo-The damand for a simultans, whether atomic, hydrogen neous halt to all nuclear weor neutron bombs or missiles. The call came in a working paper on a comprehensive programme of disarmament submitted to the 30-nation Geneva disarmament conference.

apon production was raised by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev m a speech last November in Moscow. He described it then as a radical step. Reiterating the Soviet proposal today Mr. Likhachev Soviet delegate Viktor Likhachev said the document was said it was one of several pr-

Japanese government bails Tokyo out near-bankruptcy

TOKYO, Feb. 21 (AP). — The city of Tokyo, on the brink of bankruptcy last week, has been temporarily bailed out by the Japanese government. But Tokyo Governor Ryokichi Minobe says his city's financial woes will not go away. The federal government has given Tokyo permission to sell \$230 million worth of municipal bonds to help cover a \$98 million deficit this ye-ar, the first time the city has been allowed to sell bonds for that purpose.

The move saved Japan's largest city from bankruptcy, which would have meant the Home Affairs Ministry taking control of Tokyo's finances and probably forcing large cutbacks in spending. "But the bond sale will not

solve Tokyo's fundamental pr-

oblems," Mr. Minobe said in

an interview. The city has been hit by a combination of "stagflation" and lack of autonomy, according to Mr. Minobe, 74, a former economics professor who has been governor for more

The Japanese businesses bogged down by a recession, corporate tax revenue is dropping (\$300 million less than expected this year) but personnel and service costs continue to rise. In addition, he said, the federal government,

than 10 years.

will not allow Tokyo's leftistsocialist government to run its own financial policy. We get 30 per cent of the total tax revenue (raised in Tokyo)," Mr. Minobe said, "But we do 70 per cent of the national government's work. As long as Japan's economy was booming, that was all right. Now that the economy is bad, the city is in trouble.

LOCAL **EXCHANGE RATES**

Jordanian fils Buying/selling

U.S. dollar 311.00/313.00 605.00/609.00 U.K. sterling W. German mark 150.80/151.70 Swiss franc 165.70/166.60 French franc 64.30/64.70 Italian lire (for 36.30/36.50 every 100) Japanese yen (for every 100) 129.80/130.60 Dutch guilder 140.30/141.10

Belgian franc (for 96.60/97.20 every ten) Swedish crown 67.00/67.40 incipal areas where states should seek international agreements in a comprehensive disarmament programme.

Czechoslovakia Bulgaria. East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia and Poland co-sponsored the document with the Soviet Union.

The working paper also advocated agreeing to a simultaneous halt in nuclear weapon production -- nuclear powers should start reducing existing nuclear weapons stockpiles and prepare to destroy

It also proposed agreeme-

nts for averting the danger of nuclear war, banning nuclearweapons tests, tightening measures to prevent nuclear weapons spreading, banning chemical arms and new weapons

of mass destruction. In apparent rejection of French proposals for scrapping the 30-nation Geneva body, the document said the existing system of multilateral, bilateral and regional disarmament negotiations "as a whole is suited to the scope and nature of the varied problems of disarmament" and should

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Feb. 21 (R). — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London foreign exchange market to-day. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One dollar 1.9444/50 One sterling . . . 2.0420/35 West German marks 2.2010/30 Dutch guilders 1.8360/90 Swiss francs 31.93/98 Belgian francs 4.8100/50 French francs 853,10/60 Italian lire

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Japanese yen

Some government stocks closed below the day's highs Tuesday as buying on yield considerations faded, while leading equities eased a few pence in light selling, dealers said.

Sentiment in equities was still affected by last week's trade figures and ahead of results due Thursday, dealers added. At 15:00

the F.T. index was down 3.9 at 454.1. Long dated government bonds closed around 1/4 to 3/8 point

higher in light trading.

Mining shares eased in line with the gold bullion price, and Australians were slightly easier.

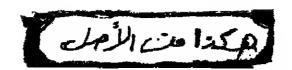
Leading equities fell up to 10p on selling pressure, but most

industrials were around 2p to 4p lower. ICI lost 5p ahead of results and Glaxo fell 60p, while smaller losses were seen in Courtanids, Marks, Tubes Investments, Lucas, Bowater and Dunlop, BOC fell around 3-1/2p after the chairman's statement on prospects for the coming year.

EMI recovered to close little changed after news of a patent infringement suit filed by a U.S. subsidiary, over the EMI scanner.

B.P. and Shell edged slightly higher in oils while banks tended easier after earlier steadiness and Canadians traded mixed.

Price of gold closed Tuesday in London at \$18L45/oz-



ENERAL TENDENCIES: Today's Full Moon brings iderable activity. Get rid of what has been pending difficult to complete in the past. Also, think out new pasts areas. s to succeed in new areas. RIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get busy at confidential

RIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) tree busy been plaguing ters and get rid of anxieties that have been plaguing for some time. Adopt a new attitude toward your work get better results.

AURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Deepen friendships with contacts you have made and something good will e of this. Be very correct in social activities and get most from them. Get business matters working `xerly

EMINI (May 21 to June 21) Handle civic matters well get shead faster thereby. Your head is full of good s for improving career and fixing credit so it operates er for you.

er for you.
OON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Fine new ideas
on a shout how you can get ahead in your particular ue of expression. Get out and make new contacts of h. Take time for reading and be better informed.

50 (July 22 to Aug. 21) Handle all monetary affairs others conscientiously and get your affairs in better or. Get the advice of an expert if you are uncertain it anything.

RGO (Ang. 22 to Sept. 22) Know what it is you want personally and make right plans to gain it. Plan some to be with friends, but don't get into any arguments. BRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get at personal affairs that important to your future welfare. Complications may but you soon clear them up. Watch reputation.

CORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get together with friends interesting acquaintances. Gather information that been difficult to obtain before this. Be active and ase happiness.

AGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Try to improve reenships in the business and social world but don't e any changes until evening.

APRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) First make sure that new set of conditions you want to set up are right for and then full speed ahead. Make your surroundings

Uffine charming and functional. QUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study every angle of agreement made and be sure to handle wisely. t for another day to make important decisions. Don't nything ridiculous where romantic tie is concerned.

ISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) There is a new develop-* 14 the at concerning one you do not care for at all, but do nothwhaty. Evenng will see the matter solved satisfactorily. are angry partner has to he treated with kid gloves.

EN THE ESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO

out or ordan's largest and most

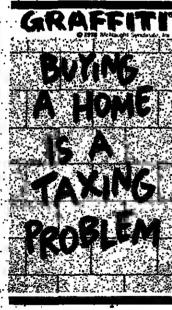
h figure enowned Chinese restaurant

Fers you a gourmet's trip the Far East via superior us as northern Chinese and Contonese dishes.

E OUT ORDERS AVAILABLE 201 E-

Circle, Jabal Attimin te i vii Telephone 41083

















THERE ISN'T MUCH CHANCE

FOR ADVANCEMENT WITH THE

FLUSTER FRANKFURTER





5000 POINT.







JORDAN TELEVISION

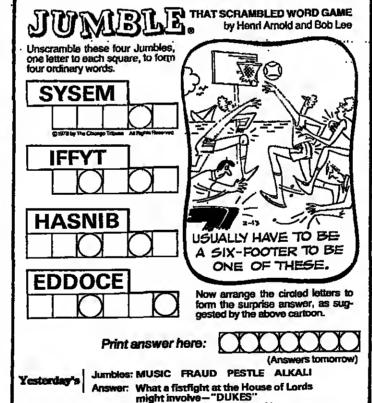
RADIO JORDAN

Channel 6:

7:30 News in Hebrew 7:45 Filler 8:30 Love thy neighbour 9:10 Duchess of Duke St

reet
10:00 News in English
10:10 "Conference report on
science and technology"
10:35 Delvecthio

14:00 News bulletin
14:30 Melody time
15:00 Concert hour
16:00 Pop session
17:00 30 minutes of jazz
17:30 Pop session
18:00 News summery
18:03 Play of the week
19:00 News bulletin
19:10 News reports
19:30 Signing off



OORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

Q.1-As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦AK8 ♥AJ ♦62 **♦**KQJ1052 The hidding has proceeded: South West North East 1 ♣ Pass 1 ♦ Pass

What do you hid now?

Q.2-Both vuloerable, as

♦KJ8 ♥AKQJ82 ♦5 ♣AK5

The hidding has proceeded:

South West North East 2 ♥ Pags 2 NT 3 ♦

South you hold:

Q.5-Neither vulnerable. as

♦KJ92 ♥AQ87 ◊62 ♣J83

Partner opeos the bidding

with ooe spade. What do you

South you hold:

respond?

Q.6-As South, vuloerable, you hold: **♣**A ♥A104 ♦QJ87 ♣QJ983

The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♦ Pass 2 ♣ Pass 3 4 Pass What do you bid oow?

What actioo do you take?

Q.3-As South, vuloerable, you hold:

◆KQJ6 ♥A ♦954 **◆KQ95**2 The bidding has proceeded: South West North East 1 ♣ Pass 1 ♦ Pass 1 ↑ Pass 3 ↑ Pasa

What do you hid oow?

Q.7—Both vulnerable, as South you hold: **♦J984** ♥72 ♦AK8 **♦**A1054 The bidding has proceeded: South West North East

1 + Pass 1 + Pasa 2 + Pass 2NT Pass 2 💠 What action do you take?

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold: ♦95 ♥1094 ♦AQ1098 ♣A97 The bidding has proceeded: West North East South What do you hid oow?

Q.8-As South, vulnerable. you hold: **♦A72** ♥KQ93 ♦AK107 **♦**83 The bidding has proceeded: South West North East

Belgian

Newt

commune

member

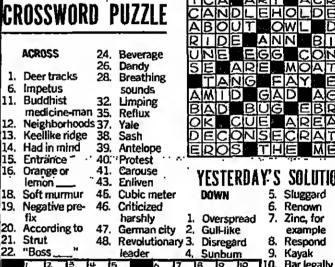
Mustang Instigates Dwells

42. Prior in time

2:15 44. Annex

What do you hid oow?

1 ♥ Pass 1 ♦





48

AP Newsfeatures

Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, suack bar and patisserie.

CHINESE RESTAUBANT

prants for broasted First Chinese restaurant in and light snacks. ome, lunch or dinzer. mman, First Circle. 963, Jabel Al Luweibhwuz Circle. Tel. 30648 11 Hussein, near Jeru-Cinema. Tel. 21781.

6 44 5

in Zarka and Irbed.

Wings Hotel, Jabal reibdeh, Tel. 22103/4. ce of THREE set mefly for lunch, and a

1 12-3 p.m. and 7-12 pecialty: steaks.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 38869. Open from 2 a.m. to I p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

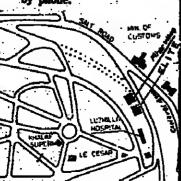
THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jabel Amn Tel. 25592

Channel 3 & 6: 6:00 Quram 6:15 Cartoons 6:30 Arabic programme 7:00 1 dream of Jeanni 8:00 News in Arabic 11:00 News in Arabic Channel 3:

First Circle, Jabal Amman, seer the Ahityah School or CMS. Tel. 38963. Open daily from moon to 3:35 p.m. and 8:30 p.m.

to inidoleht. Also take home service-order by phone.



Doctors: Amicum; Mousen Bushir (38356) Fakhri Azzam Irbid; Ali Omeri (2032) Taxis:

7:30 Arabic program 8:30 Arabic series 9:20 Reportage

7:00 Morning show
7:30 News bulletin
8:00 Morning show
10:00 News headlines
10:00 Morning show
10:30 The Crystal Pyramic
11:00 Signing off
12:00 News headlines
12:03 Pop session
12:00 News summary
12:05 Pop session

7:30 8:00 10:08 10:30 11:90 12:03 12:03 13:00

Shahid (21091) Sultan (51998) Pharmacies: Amman: American : Sabbagh (23157) Grand (64511) Jamil (37291) Aideen (72861) Erbid :

EMERGENCIES

BBC RADIO

05:00 News; 24 Hours
05:30 Sarah Ward
05:45 Warld Today
06:30 News; Press Review
06:30 Jazz for the Asking
07:30 News; 24 Hours
07:30 Sarah Ward
07:45 Report on Religion
08:00 News; Reflections
08:15 World Radio Chib
08:30 Terry Wogan
09:00 News; Press Review
09:15 World Today
09:30 Financial News
09:45 Paperbacks
10:00 Tailkabou;
10:20 How to be a Musician
11:20 News; News abou; Britain
11:15 When Nothing Else is 15:00 Radio Newsreel
15:15 Outlook
16:00 News; Commentary
16:15 St. Martin-in-the-Fields
16:45 World Today
17:00 News; Book Choice
17:15 Discovery
17:45 Sports Round-up
18:00 News; News about Beitain
18:15 Radio Newsreel
18:30 Top Twenty Top Twenty Outlook; News Sur 19:00 19:39 Stock Market Report 19:45 Golan Treasury 20:00 News, 24 Hours 20:30 London's Musical Museums
21:00 Report on Religion
21:15 Wales and the Weinh
21:30 Alexis Korner
22:50 News, World Today
22:25 Financial News 11:15 When Nothing Rise is Left: 11:30 Farming World Financial News Book Choice; Reflecti-Take it or Leave it Sports Round-up News; 24 Hours World Radio Chib A Jolly Good Show 12:15 12:45 15:00 13:30 13:45 22:45 23:00 23:05

VOICE OF AMERICA

14:30 HM.S.O.

The Breakfast Show News. on the hour armin.
after each hour.
Regional and To 19:15 Letters from Listeners 19:20 New York, New York 20:00 Special English, News/ Words and their Sp Paperbacks analyses.
17:00 News
17:15 This Week
17:15 Press Conference USA
18:00 Special English, News/

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals: 21:45 Cairo 7:55 Dhahran Kuwait 8:25 Dubai (AZ) 8:25 Muscat, Doba 8:00 Jeddai 9:45 Abu Dhabi 8:50 Aqaba Departures : 6:00 Aqubu 8:15 Being (M Aqaba Beirut (MEA) Athens, An (KLM) 9:50 Agaba 11:15 Larmaca (CY) 9:05 Beirnt 9:15 Rome (AZ) 10:30 Benghazi 11:20 Larnaca (CY) 11:30 Athens 11:15 Beirut 16:50 Jeddah (SDI) 17:00 Baghdad (IA) 17:15 Athens 17:15 Amsterdam, 11:30 Aptens 12:00 London 13:00 Cairo (RJE) 17:00 Cairo (RJE) 18:15 Jeddah (SDI) 20:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai 20:00 Kuwaii Amsterdam, Bro Athens Benghazi Cairo 18:00 18:45 Beirut (MEA) Frankfurt, Mun

CULTURAL CENTRES American Centre (USIS) Tel. 41520

37009 Goethe Institute 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre Amman Municipal Library USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS Ambulance (government) Tel. 75111

Civil defence rescue 22090 Firstaid, fire, police 19 Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2 Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3 Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help 21111, 37777 Airport information (Alia)

Lisbon rejects Libyan Troops seal part of Karachi following demand to free Madeira

LISBON, Feb. 21 (AP). — Portugal rejected today as an ill-informed demand by Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi that the Portuguese Atlantic resort island of Madeira be given rapid independence.

Foreign Minister Victor Sa Machado said Mr. Qadhafi displayed "a great ignorance of Portugal and the Portuguese revolution." He said that Lib-ya's line of thinking, if followed to its logical conclusion, meant that every country whose territory was not geographically contiguous would be considered as colonialist.

Speaking to African foreign ministers in Tripoli Monday, Mr. Qadhafi called on Britain. France and Portugal to give up island possessions. He referred to Madeira, 1,000 kms. out in the Atlantic but did not meotion the Azores Islands, another Portuguese island group in the Atlantic

Mr. Qadhafi's speech also produced angry reactions from officials on Madeira. Emmanuel Rodrigues, President of the Regional Legislature, said he "repudiated totally" the Lib-

A Socialist Party spokesman on Madeira said later Mr. Qadhafi's interest in the island was connected to his anti-American

and anti-Israel views.
The spokesman referred to "long-standing suspicion of Li-byan support for separatist movements." He said the Libyan position amounted to "another attempt by communists and their satellites to gain advantage in international aff-

clashes between Sunni, Shia sects

KARACHI, Feb. 21 (R). — Troops have sealed off parts of Karachi and are patroiling trouble spots after sectarian clashes in which six people were killed and 22 injured, the Pakistani government said today.

Police have recovered three shotguns, two revolvers and other firearms from rioters who went on a rampaga setting fire to houses and shops, an official state-ment added.

Troops in full battle dress and police firing tear gas shells tried to restore order as members of the Moslem Sumi and Shia sects exchanged gunfire and threw stones. But eyewitnesses said reinforcements had to be rushed to the area when fighting continued after nightfall yesterday.

The statement said police raided houses during the night and made a number of arrests.

The government has ordered a judicial inquiry into the clashes and said compensation of 10,000 rapees (about \$950) would be paid to bereaved families.

Police round up 13 guerrilla suspects in Belfast bombing

Feb. 21 (AP). - Scores of armed police, backed by British troops in armoured vehicles, today arrested 13 suspected Irish Republican Army guerrillas believed linked with a firebomb massacre in Belfast Friday.

The spokesman said 12 men and one woman were rounded up in coordinated swoops in Roman Catholic areas of the city soon after dawn.

It was the second hig round-up of terrorist suspects since Friday's bombing at the La Mon House Hotel in suburban Cast-

BELFAST, Northern Ireland lereagh in which 12 men and have been released after the second sec unded.

Today's operation came amid mounting demands by extremist Protestants for tough action against the mainly Ca-tholic IRA's Provisional Wing which has admitted responsibi-

liby for Friday's atrocity.

The IRA is fighting to end
British rule in the Protestantdominated province and unite it with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic. Police headquarters reported

that eight of 20 prominent IRA

activists rounded up Saturday

continued to sweep the ince.
But informed Protestant urces reported that so far ne of the extremist groups ve sanctioned reprisal raids

days of interrogation at Ca

The other 12, including year-old Gerry Adams, the

visional's one-time comme

in Belfast, were still being

nt organisations reported spread demands by their mbers for revenge against tholics as a wave of reven

Leaders of militant Prote

ragh police barracks.

The rise of Arab nationalism and the emergence of Transjordar

By Suleiman Mousa

Editor's note: Following is the second and final part of a scholarly article we are publishing by Jordanian historian Suleiman Mousa, which is one of 11 articles that make up a recently published book entitled Nationalism in a Non-national State: The Dissolution of the Ottoman Empire. The book, edited by William W. Haddad and William L. Ochsenwald, was published late last year by the Ohio State University Press, Columbus, Ohio, USA. The article by Mr. Mousa is of particular interest because of its analysis of the historical circumstances giving birth to the Kingdom of Jordan. The Jordan Times is pleased to publish the article with the kind permission of Mr. Mousa.)

The Arab revolt

Sharif Husseln declared the Arab Revolt on June 10, 1916 in the name of the Asian Arabs. He had made an agreement with Great Britaio as the Arabs' representative and leader. Although the revolt did not materialise in Syria, as originally planned, the forces of the revolt included regular troops and irregular vo-lunteers from all Asian Arab countries. Most of the regulars were from Iraq and Syria.

The news of the revolt spread in Arabia. The first active response in Transjordan came from 'Awda Abu Tayih, the famous sheik of the Hawitat tribe. To the Hawitat, as to many other Arabs, the Sbarif was the direct descendant of the Prophet Mohammad and much closer to them than the Ottoman sultan, who did not speak their language ing his troops to attack them. Awda and other shelks went inland to the Hijaz and urged Faisal, third son of Sharif Hussein and the nearest Arab commander to them, to begin operations in their country. Faisal eagerly delegated one of his outstanding commanders. Sbarif Nasir, to proceed north, and T. E. Lawrence accompanied the expedition. Upon arrival 'Awda collected a force of volunteers, attacked Ottoman garrisons around

Ma'an, and captured Aqaba on July 6 1917. Soon after Faisal transferred himself to Agaba, ha was followed by his younger brother, Zayd. Faisal's army began to expand its sphere of operations northward to Tafilah, Sbohek, and Hasa. Tribesmen supported the Arab army, wbose units raided as far north as the Yarmouk River and established an advance post at Azrak. The loyalty of the Jordanians to the Arab army was such that not a single incident of betrayal occurred; not only were the men of the revolt safe but so also were the British and French military missions who were giving support to the Arah forces. It happened that the Ottoman commander instigated raids by the people of Karak on certain tribes loyal to the revolt. but when the true facts underlying the revolt came to light, the Karakis refrained from taking further action. Most Jordanians actively supported the revolt, and thousands enlisted in its ranks. The loyalty and dedication of the Jordanians was a major factor in the successful outcome of the re-

Arah forces cooperated fully with the British army in the final campaign against the Ottomans in Syria in September 1918. The Arabs made a bold thrust hehind the lines of the enemy and cut his lines of communication around the junction town of Dira. During that expedition the people supported the Arab forces until finally the Ottoman withdrawal turned into a rout. Most of the Arabs in Arabia and the Fertile Crescent countries supported the revolt. which promised to bring about their freedom.

It should be noted, also, that the revolt, according to the Sharif's proclamations, was not declared against the Sultan but only against the Committee of Union and Progress,

whose leaders were charged with being renegades, narrowminded men, and racial bigots. The sultan was mentioned in the Friday prayers for more than one year after the beginning of the revolt. The Arabs continued to recognise the caliphate, theo vested in the sultan, until the Turks abolished it in 1924. The Sharif visualised the possibility of a federal state comprising Arabs and Turks, under the crown of the sultan, that would naturally exclude the CUP. In 1918 Jemal Pasha the Lesser made peace overtures. In response Faisal suggested the formation of an Arab-Turkish

Transjordan after the

state, under the sultan, simi-lar to that of Austria-Hungary.

During October 1918 Ottoman forces were driven out war came to an end. The allies established three military administrations: (1) the British in Palestine. (2) the French in Lebanon and along the northern Syrian coast, (3) the Arabs in the interior from Aleppo in the north to Aqaba in the south. Amir Faisal became the head of the Arab administration in his capacity as the commander of an allied army.

For the Arabs the emergence of the Arab administration meant the establishment in Syria of an independent Arab state for the first time in hundreds of years. Arah nationalists then had bigb hopes for an eventual British and French withdrawal that would enable Palestine, Lebanon, and the coast to join the young Arab state. It seemed to those nationalists that the establishment of a united Arab state comprising Syria, Iraq, and Arabla was not very far off. The Arabs had heard of the Sykes-Picot agreement, concluded in May 1916, wblch divided Iraq and Syria Into complicated spheres of influence between France and Britain. The Arab nationalists were shocked at these arrangements, which aroused doubt and fear in their hearts. The allies had, bowever, issued a number of pleoges and assurances to the effect that the inhabitants would not have to submit to any rule that did not meet with their approval. The Arabs could not believe that their fr ieods, the British, would betray them after all the cooperation manifested during the

Transjordan formed a part of the Syrian state, and Jordeputies participated In the activities of the Syrian Congress. The Congress, which represented all of geographic Syria, declared the country independent on March 8 1920 and proclaimed Faisal constitutional monarch. This same congress bad adopted some months before a resolution rejecting Zionist claims in Palestine. It is worthy of note that its membership included two native Jewish leaders who were representing all Jews in geographic Syria. However, only four and one-balf months later, on July 24 1920, French forces occupied Damascus and forced Faisal to leave his kingdom.

The period of independence was brief and confused. The

Arabs were directing most of their attention to warding off the danger of foreign designs. Nevertheless it was a period of Arab rule, full of national pride. In April 1920 Jordanians made a raid into Palestine to show their objection to the British Zionist policy. Airpla-oes bombed and strafed their groups after they had crossed the Jordao and Yarmouk rivers toward the west. Ten men were killed, among them a ootable leader, and the raiders were forced to retreat and disperse.

The Arab government was not able to pay sufficient atteotioo to its internal proble-ms. Therefore its prestige depended on Faisal and his brother Zayd. Security was not as good as tha government wished, and raiding con-tinued. Deficits in the budget caused delays in paying wages to officials and policemen. Early in 1920 the government attempted military conscription, but the response was poor. Even in the town of Salt, people opposed this new measure, and a clash took place in which some men lost their lives. The government was, however, very anxious to improve conditions, An example of this was the repair of the demolshed sectors of the Hijaz Rajlway; and as a result railway communication was resumed between Damascus and Medina.

When the French occupled Damascus, they did not continue their advance to the territory of Transjordan because it was assigned as a British mandate in the Sykes-Picot agreement and by the decis-ion taken on Apr. 25, 1920, at the San Remo Conference. Accordingly, Sir Herbert Samuel, the high commissioner the to of Salt and held a meeting oo Aug. 21, 1920, with the leading notables of Transfordan. The British government had decided by then that it was committed to recognize an Arab administration in Transjordan in accordance with its pledge to Sharif Hussein. Therefore Samuel informed the notables that Transjordan was under British mandate, and the British government did not intend to attach the country to the Palestine administration. They intended to help the notables establish a separate administration through which they could rule themselves, with the belp of Britisb political officers.

As a result, three local and separate administrations were formed during the month of September 1920 in Irbid, Salt, and Karak. The district of Ma'an-Aqaba was considered part of the Hijaz. These three administrations were so weak that influential sheiks here and there refused to give their allegiance and declared their own administrations. The collection of taxes was very slack; as a result, wages to policemen were not paid, Local clashes flared up, and there were oo troops to put them down. Bedouin tribes kept up their traditional raiding. In the north they attempted to impose their authority over the villagers and plundered their cattle. The vilagers retaliated and engaged the Bedouin in a fierce battle near the village of Ramtha; at least 80 meo from both sides were killed. The tribes were defeated and soon after retreated into the semidesert areas. Enmity between the two sides persisted until after the establishment of the amirate, when Amir Abdullah delegated one of the Sharifs to cooclude peace and settle blood claims on both sides. The high commissioner finally appointed a number of political officers to work with the local administrations. He also entrusted Captain Fredrick Peake with the task of forming a small military force. Peake remained as the commander of the small force, which subsequently was augmented and in 1923 became the Arab Legion.

Establishment of the Amirate

Transjordan Amirate was a living example of the

·War I allies toward the Arabs. The Arabs had risen in revolt to achieve independence and establish a united state, but Britain and Franca divided the country between them, crushed Arab resistance by force of arms, and inflicted upon them iojuries from which they still suffer. The worst aspect of the arrangement was the partition of geographic Syria into four entities: Syria, Lehanon, Palestine, and Transjordan. This was done despite the objections of most of the inhabitants and against their interests. Still worse, Britain adopted the policy of supporting a Jewish national home in Palestine.

The Syrians, including the people of Transjordan, resisted the French invasion. Resistance continued until after the fall of Damascus when the villagers of Hawran murdered the prime minister and ooe of his ministers, who were collaborating with the French. The Hawran leaders held a meeting soon after in which they decided to continue to resist the French. They sent messages to King Hussein appealing for ald and asking him to send one of his sons to lead their movement. At the same time Jordanian leaders in Amman and Ma'an iogether with Syrian nationalists, sent similar appeals to the king.

King Husseln, who had be-en exceedingly worried by the turn of events, was beartened by this evidence of popular resistance. He chose his second son, Abdullah, to proceed north in order to study the situation and participate with the Syrians in their struggle. Amir Abdullah had worked with his father in planning the Arab revolt and had played an active role in its military operations. He had commanded the Eastern Army, c2ptured Ta'if, and besieged Medina until it surrendered. At the same time, he held the post of minister for foreign affairs in the Hijaz state, and in March 1920 an Iraqi congress proclaimed him king of Such was the situation when the Amir left Mecca for Medina and proceeded from there by train to Ma'an, which he reached on Nov., 11, 1920, accompanied by veral leading Sharifs and a torce of about five bundred

Upoo his arrival, which caused considerable excitement. he proclaimed that he come in response to the Syrlans' call so that he might participate in the bonour of fighting the aggressors. The Amir said that he considered himself a deputy to bis brother Faisal and urged the Syrians to rise in rebellion. The French in Syria were disturbed because rumors exaggerated the strength of the force at the amir's disposal. For example, Allenby sent a telegram on Dec. 4 saying that Abdullah had 7,000 men with bim and that 'Awda Abu Tayih had joined him. They feared that his presence at Ma'an might stimulate the Syrians to rise in general rebellion. Accordingly they assemhled their forces in Hawran and asked their allies the British to find a way for the Amir's return to the Hijaz. They went so far as to threaten scoding a military force to expel the Amir if the British were not prepared to do so. The British, however, took oo measures against tha Amir

beyond informing him that they would not consent to any steps he might take to use their mandated territory as a base for operations against the French. The British distributed statements urging Jordanians to refrain from communicating with the Amir. Under this pressure the governors in Salt and Karak informed the Amir that they would oppose him if ha proceeded northward "for political aims." At the same time, the British Foreign Office informed Faisal, who had arrived in London early in December, that the movements of his brother were causing concern, and asked him to dissuade his brother from taking any action aga-

inst the French.

invited Faisal to visit London, where discussions were initiated concerning the possibility of reaching an understanding with the Arabs. There was widespread antipathy toward British policy that erupted in the summer of 1920 in a violent uprising in Iraq. Faisal cabled his father urging restraint and at the same time asked a friend in Palestine to proceed to Ma'an and press upon Abdullah the advisability of restricting his activities while discussions with the Brltish were in progress. But the Jordanians were not convin-ced, and their activities caused the French to cut the railway line near Dir'a as a precautionary measure against a possible attack. The Amir also found it expedient to boost the morale of his supporters. He sent Sharif 'Ali Al Harith to proceed to Amman and Salt. Sharif 'Ali met a wide popular welcome in both towns and among Bedouin tribes of the area. He sent messages to the notables of the north asking them to he prepared "to save the country from the

On Dec. 12 Sir Herbert Samuel, the British high commissioner for Palestine, telegraphed to London that sheiks of southern and central Transjordan had received and accepted a summons from the Amir and Sharif 'Ali and that it was possible that Abdullah 'may proclaim a Sberifian government over Trans-Jordaola ..." Samuel that such a step might lead to inter-tribal disorder and "recurrence of raids into Palestine," and called attention "to the seriousness of situation which may be now deve-loping." The French intimated that the situation imight necessitate French force pursuing Sherifians across the frontier of British zone. ..." This was considered a serious threat by the British - so much so that Lord Curzon requested the French government to instruct their bigh commissioner in Syria "to refrain from military action in our zone unless and until he considers such actioo unavoidable.... Samnel, in order to eliminate the possibility of French interference, suggested to his government on Dec. 27 that they approve the dispatch of a British military force to Transjordan. We may deduce from this that Samuel wanted the force to tilt tha balance against the Amir and to intimi-

date the people. On Jan. 7 1921 Samuel again recommended to his government that British control over Transjordan should be "direct and complete." At tha same time, Abdullah assured the envoy of his brother that be had no intention of alienating the British government and that he would suspend his operations temporarily and wait for the outcome of the political negotiations. The French renewed their threat of using military force against Abdullah. On Jan. 30 Samuel assured Lord Curzon that Abdullah was preparing to atta-ck the French and that it had become imperative to occupy Transjordan militarily. Ten days later he suggested withdrawing British political officers from Transfordan to create difficulties for the Amir in case he proceeded to Amman. However, the Foreign Office urged him not to do so but to delegate Ronald Storrs, the governor of Jerusalem, to welcome the Amir if he arrived in Amman. Samuel, nevertheless, persisted in pointing out his views. He assured his government that the activities of the Amir had weakened the authority of the local administrations and that some tribes had stopped the pay-

ment of taxes. The British government continued its deliberations with Faisal. Meanwhile, at the beginning of the new year, the British changed their policy toward the Arab countries. Administration of mandated territories (Iraq, Palestine, and Transjordan) was transferred to the Colonial Office. Winston Churchili, secretary of colonies, decided to hold a conference in Cairo with the

purpose of discussing all mat-ters relating to those countries and finding suitable solutions. When preparations for the holding of the conference were in progress, Samuel te-legraphed Churchill, on Feb. 24 1921, that Amir Abdullah was the "active leader" of the movement against the French, and that the presence of his deputy, Shartf 'Ali, in Amman has weakened authority of local governments in Trans-jordan." He added, "Have you considered inviting Abdullah to Cairo Conference? His movement is not making head-way and that would enable him to withdraw from Transjordan without loss of presti-ge...." On Feb. 28 Churchill replied that Samuel could inform the Amir "that I will be glad to see him later if meeting can be arranged and pro-vided tranquility is preserved meanwhile...."

Amir Abdullah had meanwhile found it more expedient to accept tha advice of his father and brother, especially because be did not possess the resources to start a widespread movement against the French, The people were not sufficiently prepared to wage effective military operations, The enthusiasm of the Jordanians had encouraged him to continue to stay more than three months at Ma'an. That enthusiasm culminated in a delegation's urging the Amir to come to Amman and save the country from its chaotic situation. So it came about that the Amir proceeded by train from Ma'an to 'Amman and, on 21 March 1921 was received there with ovations. He was looked on as a deliverer and liberator. Soon delegates and deputations began to visit Amman from all parts of ransjordan, Hawran, and Jabal Al Druze, to pay homage and offer loyalty and allegi-

In a letter to Samuel a few days later, the amir wrote of his new position in Amman. When he learned that Churchill had arrived in Cairo, the Amir sent a letter to him explaining how the Arabs were disappointed at the partition of their country into small states and how they aspired to obtain freedom and independence in Syria, Palestine, and Iraq. Churchill opened the Cairo

Conference on March 12. On the 17th the conference began its discussions of questions relating to Palestine and Transjordan. The conference considered the military occupation of Transjordan. On March 18 Churchill telegraphed to the prime minister that he considered it "necessary immediately to occupy militarily Transjordania...." He further said that military arrangements for occupation of Transjordan were proceeding on the assumption that a satisfactory arrangement with Amir Abdullah was reached. He went on to say that there was "no alternative to this policy as we cannot contemplate hostilities with Abdullah in any circumstances." He believed that the Amir would be "fortified and restrained" by the presence of British troops, On March 21 Churchill arranged for the modification of the Mandate so that Transjordan was excluded from the application of the clauses relating to the creation of a Jewish national home. Churchill decided to visit

received an invitation to meet him in Jerusalem. The Amir, accompanied by a number of Syrian and Palestinian nationalists, beld four meetings with Churchill. In the first meeting Churchill explained that his government was not able to carry out its policy of sup-porting the Arabs in Syria and Palestine "owing to the decisions of the allies and to promises made to third parties." He said that the British gov-erament recognised the Arab character of Transjordan, and he proposed that it be constituted as an Arab province under an Arab governor responsible to the bigh commissioner for Palestine. The Amir counterproposed that Palestine and Transjordan should const-

Palestine, and Amir Abdullah

itute one state under an Arab Amir, and that relations bet-ween the British government and this state be similar to that with Iraq. Churchill insisted that his government wo-uld not adopt the Amir's pro-posal. At this juncture the Amir said that he would very much like to know what British policy really aimed at-"Did His Majesty's Government mean to establish a Jewish Kingdom west of the Jordan and to turn out the non-Jewish population?... The allies appear to think that men could be cut down . I transplanted in the same ray as trees." Here Samuel interposed to assure the Amir "that there was no intention either to cut down or to transplant, but only to plant new ones." Churchill also said that there

was a great deal of "groundless apprehension" among the Arabs in Palestine. Samuel again explained British policy in Palestine, stating there "was Palestine, stating there no question of setting up a Jewish Government there." The Amir repeated four times his original proposal of com-bining Palestine and Transjordan, but Mr. Churchill was adamant in declining to consider it. The Amir suggested later that Transjordan be combined with Iraq, but "he was told that this was also impossible." At another meeting Churchill suggested that the Amir himself remain in Transjordan and take charge of its administration. After consulting with his companions, the Amir agreed to accept the proposal on condition that his father be consulted also. was agreed that there should be a trial period of six months and that the British should assist financially. Churchinsisted that Transjordan which attacks might be directed against tha French in Syria or the British in Palestine Churchill further said that, if Abdullah would accept Transjordan, there might be in the near future a reconciliation with the French, which might lead to the Amir's being installed as Amir of Syria in Damascus, Churchill promised that the British government "would do everything they could to assist towards the attainment of this

The Amir returned to Amman and began his rule by unifying the various districts of Transjordan, On April 11 the first council of ministers was formed. This council was Arab in character, since only one of its members was a local Jordanian. This procedure was continued for many years. The British helped fund the government with a modest grant, most of which was expended on the formation of a military force to keep order.

obiect."

Six months passed, and the Amir decided to remain, despite internal and external difficulties that were facing him. Herbert Samuel and his staff in Jerusalem kept urging the British government to work for the expulsion of the Amir and the Syrian nationalists from Transfordan so that the mandatory administration in Palestine might assume direct rule in Transjordan, Churchill was not convinced, and he delegated Colonel Lawrence to go to Transjordan and study the situation. Lawrence spent almost two months in Transjordan. He recommended adherence to the first arrangement and accused the staff in Jerusalem of writing misleading and deceiving re-ports. Churchill accepted his views.

Internally the new state had to overcome a difficult situation. In only the second month of its establishment, some villagers in the north rebelled and defeated the small force sent to subdue them. It took the government more than one year to muster sufficient troops to quell the insurgents. Toward the end of June 1921, a group of armed men attacked General Gouraud, the French high commissioner for Syria, injuring him and killing his alde-de-camp. The French authorities alleged the assailants came

Transjordan and deman the arrest of a number of rian nationalists who residing there. The Transi an government refused to cede to the French dem on the plea that the cr was political. Disturbances local strife broke out at

rak, but the military force

able to suppress them and

pose order. International recognition ohtained when the League Nations, on Sept. 23 1922, proved a British memorand excepting Transjordan to the application of the Jew national home clauses in mandate for Palestine, I was followed on May 25 h by British official recogni of Transjordan's independen Samuel declared in Amn on that day that Great Brit recognized Transjordan as independent state under I ish mandate. This day has noe become Jordan's Indep dence Day.

The government of Pak ne, bowever, persisted in endeavors to curb the m ure of independence enjo by Transjordan. That gove ment found, early in Au 1924, the necessary justifi ion when a number of Sn nationalists attacked K French positions in Syria, French authorities claimed assailants had come from ansjordan and demanded t the British, as the mandet power, take the necessary. tion. The Palestine govern nt dispatched two columns British troops to Amman I Irbid, declared martial law the Irbid area, and sent Amir an ultimatum densi ing that he agree to Bri financial control, expulsion Syrian nationalists, appro of an extradition agreem with Syrla, and that Jord troops be under British c mand. The Amir found no ternative but to accept ultimatum. In this way new state lost that mean of independence it had ex

The final stage in the tablishment of the Amir was the Inclusion in June ! of tha southern region Ma'an-Aqaba. This had a part of the Hijaz until K 'Ali (elder brother of Abt lah) renounced it in favour his brother, as a result of Saudi attack on his coun

Thus Transjordan came being as a separate ent The subsequent struggle this small country to be the conditions of its inhab nts, to instill a measure security not witnessed bei to make great strides in areas of human progress, to achieve full sovereignty. this falls outside the scope this essay.

In conclusion, the state

Transjordan was founded

a result of two main fack

the political interests of eat Britain and France on one side and the Arab nat al movement on the of state were generally fixed foreign bargaining and po politics, but its national racter was preserved by A effort. The leadership of Amir Abdullah contribe effectively to the permanent exclusion of Zionist penet ion. We have seen how G Britain undertook to pro the "civil and religious" ts" of the Arabs of Pales and to preserve their freed both economic and politic and how -- during a ly short period—they we deprived of everything in jordan, too, could have fallen prey to the Zionists it not been for the efforts Amir Abdullah during the riod of transition from man rule to statebood. progress of Transjorden nationhood and full sove nty may be considered an ample of the outcome of structive cooperation bets a European power and si ab country. Had such 60 ration taken place at the of World War I between eat Britain and France of one hand and the Arab tries on the other, the tion in the Middle East to would indeed have been

